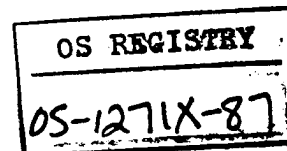


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Legislative Summary - 10

required Reagan to report to Congress by this fall on whether South Africa had made "substantial progress" in dismantling apartheid. If he found no such progress, he was required to recommend additional sanctions.

Once Reagan submits his report, some congressional leaders will push for legislation imposing a total trade embargo on South Africa — a proposal the administration will oppose. (1986 Almanac p. 359.)

Panama. Foreign aid appropriations legislation this fall could become the focal point for congressional attempts to retaliate against the government of Panama, which has cracked down on political opponents in recent months. The Reagan administration in July suspended economic and military aid to Panama as a sign of its displeasure, and some members of Congress may try to put that suspension into U.S. law. Some conservatives are using the unrest in Panama to reopen the debate of the late 1970s over the Panama Canal treaties. Starting in 1990, a Panamanian will take over as administrator of the canal, and the canal will become the property of Panama in the year 2000. (Congress and the Nation Vol. V, p. 68.)

Pakistan Aid, Nuclear Policies. President Reagan's request for \$625 million in fiscal 1988 as the first installment of a six-year, \$4 billion program of aid to Pakistan ran into political trouble because of a recent incident suggesting that Pakistan is violating U.S. law in an effort to develop nuclear weapons.

In March, the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved \$591 million of the fiscal 1988 request in its version of the fiscal 1988 foreign aid authorization bill (HR 1630). On April 23, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the entire administration request for \$625 million.

But in mid-July, a Pakistan-born Canadian citizen was arrested in Philadelphia on charges of trying to illegally export to Pakistan a special steel alloy that could be used in a nuclear weapons program.

To give the administration time to clarify the situation, the House Appropriations Committee included in the fiscal 1988 foreign aid appropriations bill (HR 3186 — H Rept 100-283) a provision that would delay until Jan. 15, 1988, availability of \$340 million of the \$625 million earmarked for Pakistan. (pp. 1900, 1726, 1668)

U.S., Soviet Embassies. The Senate and House each adopted legislation demonstrating broad, bipartisan anger at Soviet bugging of a new U.S. Embassy building under construction in Moscow.

Under a 1969 agreement, the U.S. and Soviet governments each built new embassy offices in the other's capital. But the U.S. building in Moscow has been found to be riddled with Soviet listening devices.

In April, the Senate Intelligence Committee recommended that the Moscow building be razed.

On July 30, the Senate adopted a non-binding resolution (S Res 261) urging the president to cancel the 1969 embassies agreement and to negotiate a new agreement requiring the Soviet Union to build a replacement building in a more low-lying part of Washington, D.C., to make it harder for the Soviets to eavesdrop on secret U.S. government communications.

On June 16, the House voted 414-0 to bar Soviet occupancy of the Soviet building in Washington until the president certified that the Moscow building had been made secure against Soviet bugging. The vote came on an amendment to the fiscal 1988 State Department authorization bill (HR 1777 — H Rept 100-34), which passed June 23. The amendment also ex-

presses the sense of Congress that the United States should recover from the Soviets the cost of removing the bugging devices from the building. (pp. 1766, 1385, 1315)

Intelligence Authorization. The Senate and House passed differing versions of HR 2112 authorizing spending for intelligence operations in fiscal 1988. As always, the exact amount authorized — estimated by some observers to exceed \$10 billion — was secret.

The House version of the bill (H Rept 100-93) was passed June 9. It included a provision prohibiting any use of the CIA's contingency reserve to fund the contra guerrillas in Nicaragua. The provision is intended to ensure that no funds go to the contras unless expressly approved by Congress.

The Senate passed its version of HR 2112 (S 1243 — S Repts 100-59, 117) on July 23. It included a provision allowing the FBI to increase the pay of agents assigned to its New York City office, which conducts surveillance of Soviet citizens assigned to the United Nations. (pp. 1741, 1252)

Government Operations

Lobbying Restrictions. The Senate Judiciary Committee approved legislation May 19 tightening restrictions on the lobbying activities of former government officials. But the bill has not received further attention in either chamber.

The legislation (S 237) is virtually identical to a measure endorsed by the committee in 1986. That bill never made it to the Senate floor, a victim of end-of-session time constraints. Supporters of S 237, however, are optimistic about their chances later this year.

S 237 would prohibit top government officials (Cabinet officers, their chief deputies, key White House aides, members of Congress and federal judges) from lobbying on behalf of foreign entities — defined as foreign governments and political parties or any organization controlled by either of those two — for a period of three years after their government service. They would also be banned from lobbying any branch of the federal government on most matters for a period of 18 months. (p. 1063)



The House's intelligence bill renews one limit on aid to Nicaragua's contras.

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